The Virginia Journal AND ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR VIRG.

(VOL. II.) THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1785. (No. 61.)

TO BE SOLD,

A Warrant for Four Thousand acres of LAND, on the Western Waters of this State, the property of a late Continental Officer.—For Terms inquire of the Printers.

ALL persons having claims against me on my own account, are desired to bring them in and receive payment.—I will attend at Alexandria at the Courts in April and May next to pay off such claims; and at Dumfries, at the Courts to be held in the month of May.

☞ The creditors of GLASSFORD and HENDERSON will oblige me much by prosecuting their claims in the Court of Chancery agreeable to law, where every facility will be given by me for the most speedy recoveries; and for that purpose such creditors who live in the Counties of Loudon and Fairfax, will, I hope, meet me at Alexandria on the third Tuesday in April; and those who live elsewhere at Dumfries, on the first Tuesday in May next. This trouble would not be proposed could a sum sufficient for the discharge of the debts of that concern, (which are inconsiderable) be collected by

ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

Moore-Hill, March 14, 1785.

THE Subscriber has for Sale a Young Negro WOMAN, about fifteen years of age who was raised in his house.—She is active, healthy, likely, and remarkably sensible, uncommon pains have been taken to instruct her, and indeed few can excel her when she pleases; but the perverseness of her temper and the connections she has formed, induce him to part with her.—Credit will be given if required.

He takes this opportunity to request all those who have open accounts with him, for dealings at his store before the war, to come and pay them, and those that are unprepared to comply with this request, upon closing their accounts by bond, with security if required, shall have a further indulgence.

He wants an Assistant of ability, integrity, sobriety and affiduity.

☞ For a good price in ready-money he will sell a LOT or two in town. JOHN MUIR.

Alexandria, March 24, 1785.

George-Town, March 18, 1785.

Will be SOLD to the highest Bidder on the 20th Day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair Day,

SEVERAL valuable LOTS in this Town, on one of which is a convenient House, calculated for a Store and the reception of a small family.—The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

BERNARD O'NEILL,
WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

John Mason and Company,

WITH the greatest respect beg leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria, and the public in general, that they intend carrying on the Goldsmith, Jewelry, Watch and Clock Making businesses in all their different branches, at their shop in Royal-street, near Doctor Dick's, where all orders from any part of the country will be obeyed with the greatest care and expedition. They also flatter themselves that the early experience they have received in some of the most elegant manufactories in Europe, together with their particular attention to please, will enable them to give general satisfaction to all those who favor them with their commands, which will be executed in the neatest manner, on reasonable terms.—They will give the utmost value for old gold, silver, lace, and watches, in exchange.

☞ All kinds of Engraving done on the shortest notice.

Alexandria, March 20, 1785.

Dumfries, March 10, 1785.

ON Thursday the 7th Day of April next, being Prince William Court Week, will be Let at the Court-House Door, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Building of a large Two Story Brick Prison, when the Plan, Dimensions and Times of Payment will be made known to the Bidders.

HENRY LEE,
RICHARD GRAHAM,
ALEXANDER LITHGOW } Commissioners.

THE Subscribers will, on notice, execute deeds to such persons as are entitled to CARROLLSBURGH LOTS, where deeds have not been already executed and recorded.—If any of the Lots are for sale, an answer will be given on the terms being made known to

H. ROZER,
D. CARROLL,
N. YOUNG.

March 4, 1785.

To be Let,
On Ground-Rent for ever,

TWO LOTS, situated on Water-street, 25 feet in front by 123 feet 5 inches in depth.—The terms will be made known by applying to the Subscriber. JAMES ADAM.

Alexandria, March 20, 1785.

To be Rented, until the 20th Day of March, 1786.

THE STOREHOUSE and other Improvements at the Falls of Potomack, in Virginia, belonging to RICHARD THOMPSON and THOMAS MAGRUDER.—For Terms apply to either of them at the House of the Subscriber in George-Town, Maryland. RICHARD THOMPSON.

March 23, 1785.

To be SOLD Cheap for Cash or Flour, on Board the Brig Dolphin, lying at Captain Conway's Wharf,

About Forty Casks of good Molasses.

Alexandria, March 16, 1785.

George-Town, March 18, 1785.

Will be SOLD to the highest Bidder on the 20th Day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair Day,

A NUMBER of valuable LOTS in the Addition to this Town, agreeably situated, convenient to the river, and well worth the attention of new adventurers.—The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on the night of the 12th instant, a likely black raw-boned country-born Fellow, named WILL, who is very artful and roguish, and is supposed to have been guilty of felony which is the supposed cause of his elopement; he is about forty years of age, of the middle size, stands wide between the knees, and when standing stoops in his knees, has long slim feet, large ancles, long heels, and has a hump on his breast; he is a very handy fellow in plantation business, drives carriages well, a good ploughman, can stock ploughs, understands stacking and mowing, and can do the common carpenter jobs on a; free on a plantation; having a variety of cl as usu clothdress cannot be described.—Eight Dolla cisely s wiven if taken up twenty-five miles from ho days me or, and reasonable travelling charges paid if ays an broume, and so in proportion to the amount of Frede the award.—Said Negro is supposed to be in co Mompah white men on their way to the southern Stat

Feb. 14, 1785. LEELLZEY.

Messieurs RICHARDS and COMPANY,

THE House of Delegates of this State having ordered the bill, establishing a provision for the Teachers of the Christian Religion, to be published, accompanied with a request that the people may signify to the next session of Assembly their opinion respecting the adoption of such a bill; and a copy thereof having appeared in your Journal, I beg leave, through the same channel of communication, to submit to my fellow-citizens a few thoughts, which have occurred to me on this interesting subject.

As an advocate for the essential rights and interests of Christianity; as an enemy to every measure that may serve to disturb that general harmony in the community, which is the only source of public happiness; and as a sincere friend to the Clergy themselves, I do not hesitate to declare my opinion, that no such bill, as that now under consideration, ought ever to be passed into a law. For taking into view the aspect which it has upon these several important objects, to me it appears liable to objections far more powerful than any arguments which can be offered in its defence.

The *principle* on which it is founded is totally *inadmissible—That legislative aid is necessary to the support of the Christian Religion, or of its authorized Teachers or Ministers.* "The diffusion of Christian knowledge hath indeed," as the framers of the bill have justly remarked, "a natural tendency to correct the morals of men, to restrain their vices, and to preserve the peace of society:" "For whatsoever things are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, and of good report, or in any respect virtuous and praiseworthy," contributing to the improvement of human nature, to sweeten the intercourse of mankind in every relation of life, and to strengthen those obligations which bind them together in any religious, or civil association;—all these things are uniformly inculcated, under the sanction of the highest authority, and of the most persuasive motives, in every part of this excellent system. But the Divine Author of it has no where informed us, that the persons whom he calls to be Teachers of his doctrines and laws, are thereby constituted officers of civil government, or that it is the business of the Legislature to provide by law for their support. When he commissioned the Apostles, the first Ministers of his Church, to go and teach all nations the knowledge of his religion, he made no mention of any provision to be made for them, by the legislatures of the several countries where they should preach the gospel; but left them to depend for this, under his providential care, upon the voluntary contributions of the people, by whom they should be received, and to whom they should impart their instructions and ministrations. On the same footing, I conceive, it was intended, that the Ministers of the Gospel should stand in every age. All the security and encouragement which he saw fit to give in this case was, "that he would be with them," and all their regular and faithful successors, by his spirit and providence, "at all times, even unto the end of the world." And the Teacher, or Minister, who cannot freely consent to take upon him the pastoral charge of a people, trusting to the author of this promise, not only to bestow all needful spiritual aid for the exercise of his ministry, but also to add all such things as may be necessary to his temporal subsistence in some other way, more desirable, than that of his forcing it from the flock committed to his care, by the operation of the pains and penalties of law, has ground to suspect that his views are not quite so pure and disinterested as they ought to be, and that his labours in such circumstances are not likely to be either acceptable or useful.

The tendency of these observations is not, I persuade myself, to weaken the obligations of Christians to afford an adequate support to their approved Teachers or Ministers. This is acknowledged to be their duty, established by an authority much higher

than that of any Legiſlature on earth: For "the Lord himſelf hath ordained, that they who preach the goſpel, ſhould live by the goſpel." And it doubtleſs becomes the people, as cheerfully to impart to ſuch a ſuitable ſupply of temporal things, as it becomes theſe, "to be inſtant in ſeaſon, and out of ſeaſon," in all zealous deſires and endeavours, to promote their eternal intereſts. But how doth it appear, that civil government is veſted with the right, or power, of compelling either the one, or the other, to the performance of the duties which they reſpectively owe to each other in this relation? The relation ſubſiſting between them is entirely of a religious, or ſpiritual nature, in which "one alone is their maſter, even Chriſt." To him, their own maſter, therefore, and under him, to the judicatories of his Church, I conceive they muſt be left to ſtand or fall in theſe matters. When a failure in duties of this kind is chargeable upon either party, if the Church, to which alone its ſupreme and only lawgiver has committed any authority in theſe things, cannot redreſs the grievance ſo effectually as might be wiſhed, the caſe is indeed much to be lamented; but as it falls not properly under the cognizance of any other juriſdiction on earth, the interference of the civil power would, I fear, be productive of conſequences ſtill more dangerous, than the evil which it undertakes to correct.

That the Church of Chriſt ſtands not at leaſt in any need of ſuch interpoſition of government, is abundantly evident, not only from the conſideration that Chriſt's kingdom is not of this world, and accordingly not indebted to the protection or favor of the rulers of the world, for its ſtability or proſperity; but by undeniable facts, more powerful than any reaſoning, from theory, that could be uſed on the ſubject. In many different periods of the hiſtory of the Church, we have ſeen Chriſtianity, and the faithful Teachers of it, maintaining their ground and acquiring ſtill greater ſtrength and credit, not merely without the aid of human laws, but in direct oppoſition to them. This was more eminently the caſe, in the three firſt centuries of the Chriſtian era. During thoſe ages, Chriſtianity never once enjoyed the patronage of government, but was on the contrary expoſed to the almoſt unceaſing jealouſy, hatred and perſecution of the powers of the world; and yet notwithſtanding this oppoſition, never did the religion of the goſpel flouriſh more, nor were the Miniſters of it ever held in higher eſtimation, or diſtinguiſhed with more important ſucceſs in their labours. But when once the Church was aſſociated with government, under the reign of Conſtantine, and the officers of it loaded with the wealth and honors of the ſtate, the true ſpirit of this divine religion began immediately to languiſh under a manifeſt and rapid decline, and Chriſtianity was proſtituted by wicked, deſigning prieſts and politicians, to ſerve the vileſt purpoſes of their avarice and ambition, and turned by them, with lamentable ſucceſs, into an engine of tyranny and oppreſſion upon the people. Similar conſequences have invariably flowed from the ſame fruitful ſource of miſchief, in every age and country, where the like unhallowed alliance has been formed between the ſtate and the Church, and the laws of the one have unadviſedly interfered with the affairs of the other, which lay not within their province. If then, my fellow-citizens, you would not wiſh to ſee the revival of a ſyſtem, which is ſo repugnant to the genius of the goſpel, and pregnant with ſo many evils from which you are now happily diſenthralled, I truſt you will be found, with the ſpirit becoming Chriſtians, determined to "ſtand faſt in the liberty wherewith Chriſt hath made you free."

As this bill is thus founded on a principle, which appears to be diſhonorable and injurious to Chriſtianity, *ſo in its operation, if paſſed into a law, it may naturally be expected to deſtroy much of that good underſtanding and affection, which ought ever to ſubſiſt between the different members of the ſame civil community.* If the people conceive, that Chriſtianity and its Teachers ſtand in no need of the aid of law for their ſupport; that the Aſſembly, being delegated for the ſole purpoſe of conducting the affairs of civil government, have no right to interfere in the peculiar concerns of religion; and that the interpoſition of their authority, in matters ſo foreign from the buſineſs of their appointment, is uſually no leſs prejudicial to the true intereſts of the Church of Chriſt, than it is in itſelf unwarrantable (and ſuch I am perſuaded are the prevailing ſentiments of the citizens of this State;) the tax, which ſuch a law would impoſe, will never be collected, but by meaſures very undeſirable, and perhaps, in many inſtances, not without force and violence. They who might even ſubmit quietly, though not without reluctance, to part with their money, and conſent to name ſome ſociety to which they wiſh it to be appropriated, would not always feel themſelves entirely eaſy, or unapprehenſive, with reſpect to the faithful application of it. The ignorant and the timid, influenced by the perſuaſions, or over-awed by the authority of the Collector, would be too eaſily drawn to dedicate their involuntary offering to the party, whoſe intereſt he may be moſt inclined to ſerve. Thoſe who live remote from the places where public worſhip is celebrated, and the goſpel preached, in the form which beſt ſuits their taſte, would eſteem it no ſmall injuſtice to pay for inſtruction and miniſtrations, on which they can but rarely or never attend, an equal proportion of their fortunes with their more highly favored neighbours, who have theſe advantages always in their power. And the poor, who ſpare their ten, twenty, or thirty ſhillings, with as much difficulty as the rich can afford the ſame number of pounds, when they come to receive "that knowledge which, from their circumſtances and want of education, this bill ſuppoſes, they cannot otherwiſe obtain," would think it ſomewhat hard to be excluded from the inſtructions of thoſe very Teachers, to whoſe ſupport they had devoted the well-earned fruits of many a day's painful toil, through the want of room or ſeats in the churches, which, it is to be preſumed, will ſtill remain principally in the poſſeſſion of the wealthier members of the pariſh. Grievances like theſe would prove the ſources of various and perpetual vexation and diſtreſs, to individuals of every rank and profeſſion.

To theſe muſt be added the envy, ſuſpicions, and contentions that would be awakened between ſocieties, both of the ſame, and of different denominations, which might happen to ſhare this religious proviſion in unequal meaſure. The members of thoſe ſocieties which diſclaim the idea of ſupporting, by any ſuch proviſion of temporal things, a diſtinct order of men under the character of Teachers or Miniſters, and whoſe avowed principle is, to ſuffer their property to be diſtrained, and to ſubmit to every diſtreſs and loſs attending that harſh and odious procedure, rather than deliver up their money, under whatever authority demanded, for purpoſes which they cannot reconcile to the dictates of their conſciences, would feel themſelves deeply aggrieved by ſuch a law. The bill, it is true, allows them the priviledge of "placing their contributions in their general fund, to be diſpoſed of in a manner which they may think beſt calculated to promote their particular mode of worſhip." But for this they are already diſpoſed to make all the proviſion which they judge neceſſary. Why then ſhould they be compelled, by a cruel proceſs of law, to perform a ſervice which they have ever heretofore executed in a way, that has proved entirely ſatisfactory to themſelves, and of which others have certainly no right to complain? Surely it becomes not a wiſe Legiſlature thus to harraſs a people, whoſe character, in morals, in the ſeveral relations of ſocial life, in generous acts of private charity, in promoting inſtitutions of public utility, and in the other parts of conduct worthy of good citizens and uſeful members of the community, ſtands as fair as that of any other claſs of men which can be named.

But admitting that theſe denominations have been duly conſidered, in the liberty allowed them of applying what is collected from their members, to the general ſervice of religion, in any way which may appear to them moſt eligible: Why then, it may be aſked, ſhould not the ſame indulgence be extended to all other ſocieties of Chriſtians? With reſpect to all others the bill is certainly much more limited, and in the ſame proportion more oppreſſive and injurious. For it directs, "that the money contributed by them ſhall be, by the veſtries, elders, or directors of each religious ſociety, appropriated to a proviſion for a Miniſter or Teacher of their denomination, or to the providing of places of divine worſhip, and *to none other uſe whatſoever.*"

Now ſuppoſe they are already provided with places of divine worſhip, and have already made proviſion for their Miniſters or Teachers, in a mode that is incomparably more agreeable to the feelings of a benevolent people, and of a generous paſtor (and this is actually the ſituation of no ſmall number of religious ſocieties, of various deſcriptions, in different parts of the State) why ſhould ſuch ſocieties be compelled to add to the ſubſiſtence of their Teachers, beyond what they have mutually agreed to be a competence?

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

LONDON, December 14.

THE Envoy from the Emperor waited on his Pruſſian Majeſty, to inform him, that his Imperial Sovereign, diſpleaſed with the conduct of the Dutch, was about to ſend 80,000 men againſt them. The King of Pruſſia anſwered, that he was obliged to the Emperor for his intelligence, and that the Pruſſian Ambaſſador at Vienna, would inform the Emperor, that the Pruſſian troops had alſo made ſome movements. The King would not grant the Envoy a particular audience, but received him while engaged with ſix of his Generals, to whom he was pointing out on maps ſome geographical diſpoſitions.

From Vienna we learn, that the great queſtion, Peace or War, will ſoon be determined; and, if a judgment may be formed from the preparations, the works at the ar[illegible] and the appointments of the commiſſion of w[illegible]nt ar[illegible]tter ſeems inevitable. France has very good re[illegible]odging[illegible]r not taking a part; Pruſſia is afraid of Franc[illegible]ver, in[illegible]believed that the Mareſchal de Laſcy has pd[illegible]s ladie[illegible] as the Emperor has given orders to prepar[illegible] and al[illegible]paign equipage. His Majeſty leaves Vien[illegible]o be ea[illegible]n 10 or 12 days. But the Prince of Kaunitz has obtained of the Emperor to delay his departure until he ſhall have received anſwers from the Courts of Ruſſia, France, and Pruſſia, to his intimation of a deſign to ſend an army into the Netherlands.

Dec. 21. The militia is to be embodied for one month in the next ſpring.

The total of the ordinary of the Britiſh navy, as made up to the 31ſt of October laſt, is as follows:—One hundred and eleven ſhips of the line, fourteen of fifty guns, eighty-four frigates, forty-three ſloops.—In all 252 ſhips.

Extract of a letter from Newcaſtle, December 8.

"Every hour brings us freſh accounts of wrecks and loſſes, above 100 veſſels are totally loſt and aſhore, upon this coaſt; few of them will be got off. Never was ſuch a ſtroke to this port before."

Extract of a private letter from Paris, dated December 12.

"A ſtranger arrived at the Hotel of the Comte de Mercy, in this city, on Friday evening. However incredible it may at firſt appear, I have the moſt undoubted intelligence that it is no other than the Emperor himſelf *(incog.)*—who is come to conſet in perſon with the French Cabinet. The Comte, who is the Imperial Ambaſſador here, and the above incognito, have been twice at Court. The Emperor's ſtay will be but ſhort, as he paſſes on directly to Bruſſels, where they expect his arrival daily."

Same letter, dated Dec. 13, Two in the Morning.

"The ſtranger is certainly the Imperial Joſeph. The Dutch Envoy has ſent an account of this unexpected and very unwelcome news to the Hague, but our meſſenger will reach London firſt, unleſs the bad weather ſhould again ſtop the Packets at Calais. The Emperor's coming here in perſon is ſomething myſterious, but I will tell ye it bodes the Dutch no good."

A majority of the German Electors are decidedly with the Emperor; indeed the opening the Scheldt would be univerſally beneficial to the Empire, by introducing trade and more money.

Every mail that has arrived from Ireland, for the laſt fortnight, has brought very favorable intelligence; the rage of party begins rather to ſubſide in all parts of the country, as the people now generally underſtand that Mr. Pitt is preparing ſome commercial regulations, which will place the trade of the two kingdoms upon a more equal and conſiſtent footing.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 28.

Mr. Fuſdan, lately from England, has erected a ſaw-mill at Winnſborough, in this State, which goes by horſes.—This mill ſaws from eight hundred to a thouſand feet of plank per day; ſo that a ſufficient quantity of lumber and plank may be had for building on the ſpot.

HARTFORD, March 7.

Laſt Monday the Governor and Council of this State met at the State-houſe in this city. On deliberating whether the General Aſſembly ſhould be called, to take into conſideration ſome late deſpatches from Congreſs, reſpecting the intereſt of the Dutch loan, it was determined in the negative. After appointing a faſt, and iſſuing a proclamation to prevent the ſpreading of the ſmall-pox in Litchfield county, they adjourned.

NEW-YORK, March 10.

The Hon. Henry Knox, Eſq; late a Major General in the army of the United States, has, by the appointment of Congreſs, been inveſted with the direction of all our military affairs, as Miniſter at War.

The Emperor of Morocco, ſays a correſpondent, by whoſe order ſeveral American veſſels have already been ſeized, found his pretext for ſuch a procedure, on the neglect or ſilence of our federal head, in not honoring him with an anſwer to ſome propoſitions which, we hear, have been made by him as an advance to a friendly connexion with us. However, as the reaſons which have induced Congreſs to remain thus ſilent, when explained, will no doubt, give every ſatisfaction, we may flatter ourſelves that the period is not far diſtant when the Flag of Liberty ſhall be wafted to every quarter of the globe, as free from Barbarian inſults, as the nation to which it belongs, by its virtues ſhall give dignity to its ſupporters, and inceſſantly increaſe its luſtre.

We are informed that Col. William Palfrey, an American gentleman, who went from this country to France, in 1781, in the capacity of Conſul, and was ſuppoſed to have been loſt at ſea, was captured by an Algerine Corſair, and is now a ſlave at the oar.——[*New-Haven Gaz.*]

Extract of a letter from Cork, dated Oct. 27.

"The Ocean, Capt. Moor, (belonging to Glaſgow) is arrived here from Jamaica. Captain Moor fell in with a veſſel off Newfoundland, from this kingdom to America, with emigrants, in ſo great diſtreſs, that had he not providentially come acroſs them, the whole muſt have periſhed: His humanity led him to take the people on board, and has brought them in here. The veſſel almoſt immediately went down after the people were taken out."

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatia, dated January 30, 1785.

"A veſſel arrived here from St. Kitt's, commanded by an Iriſhman, who had brought out near 200 convicts deſtined for Nova-Scotia, whoſe paſſages were all paid by the King of Great-Britain, at the rate of 5l. ſterling, per head.—But inſtead of bringing them to the port intended, he landed them on one of the Cape de Verd iſlands, where they were indiſcriminately murdered by the natives, on a ſuppoſition that they were infected with the plague. The inhuman Captain proceeded to the Weſt-Indies, and was ſelling the ſhip's proviſions at St. Kitt's, when a letter was received by the Governor of that iſland, from the Governor of Teneriffe, containing an explicit account of this villainous tranſaction. The Captain being informed of this, ſlipt his cable and ran into St. Euſtatia, where he expected to be ſafe: But the Governor of St. Kitt's immediately ſent a ſloop after him with a letter to the Governor of St. Euſtatia, requeſting him not to afford protection to ſuch a villain; in conſequence of which he was arreſted and confined in the fort."

RICHMOND, March 26.

If it is true what has been aſſerted, that the Spaniards are building a fort in the weſtern part of North-Carolina, with an intent to moleſt, or cut off the ſettlers in the new States, our indignation againſt them ſhould be as general as determined; that we ſhould be roufed as one man, to immediate oppoſition againſt them; that we ſhould invite the natives throughout all the Spaniſh Colonies in America, to to throw off the galling yoke of theſe tyrants, under the promiſe of conſidering them as united in the ſame league with ourſelves.

BALTIMORE, March 25.

On Wedneſday afternoon departed this life, at his houſe in Market-ſtreet, Doctor JOHN STEVENSON, aged ſixty-ſeven, a native of Londonderry, in the kingdom of Ireland, and of a very reſpectable family.—A grateful remembrance of him will long ſurvive in Baltimore, where he lived upwards of forty years, and was formerly one of its moſt eminent merchants.—It may be remarked, that he was the firſt exporter of wheat and flour from this port, and conſequently laid the foundation of its preſent commercial conſequence; and it was the delight of his heart to promote and ſee the increaſe and proſperity of this town in particular, and the State in general.

As a gentleman he was diſtinguiſhed for a nervous and manly underſtanding, ſprightly wit, ſteady friendſhip, a high ſenſe of integrity and honor, and an unbounded hoſpitality.———

ALEXANDRIA, March 31.

The Honorable John Haring, John Lawrence, and Melancton Smith, Eſquires, are elected Delegates to repreſent the State of New-York in Congreſs.

By the Pearce, Capt. ———, which arrived in Patuxent River a few Days ſince, we have received London Papers as late as the 14th of January, which mention, That M. Maillebois ſets out for Holland in a few Days, and that ſeveral general Officers will accompany him as Volunteers. The States of Holland give this General an Appointment of 100,000 Crowns a Year, and allow him a ſimilar Sum for his Equipages before he takes the Field. To this they add an Annuity of 100,000 Livres, whether there be Peace or War.——That the King of Pruſſia has ordered a large Body of Forces to hold themſelves in readineſs to march the Moment the Imperial Troops are in Motion, that they may oppoſe their marching through any Part of the Pruſſian Territories.——That the Pruſſian Ambaſſador, at Vienna, has Orders to leave that City, and return Home as ſoon as the Imperial Troops begin to move towards the Dutch Provinces.—And that ſeveral Officers in the Service of the Dutch had arrived at Berlin, for the Purpoſe of purchaſing Arms and Clothes for the Uſe of the light Troops raiſing in the Dutch Provinces.

The Union, Capt. Holliday, from Virginia, is arrived at Clyde.

The Friendſhip, Capt. Caldwell, from Virginia for London, with Tobacco, arrived at Spithead on the 12th of January.

The Mary-Ann, Capt. Prieſtman, from Maryland is arrived at Falmouth.

On Thurſday the 16th of December died at Glaſgow, in the 64 Year of his Age, Mr. DANIEL BAXTER, Bookſeller.

NAVAL-OFFICE, ALEXANDRIA.

Inward Entries. Sloop Bathſheba, J. Ingraham, from Newport; Brig King Taminy, O. Goodwin, Martinico; Brig Betſy, T. Perkins, Maryland; Brig Ann-Maria, J. Robertſon, Barbadoes; Sloop Experience, J. W. Miller, Cadiz.

Cleared Outwards. Sloop Hetty and Matilda, H. Arys, for Charleſton; Ship Watſon, W. Hayden, Amſterdam; Brig William and Henry, T. Simmons, Rappahannock.

☞ Conſtant Employment, and the higheſt Wages, will be given to reputable JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS, on Application to the Printers hereof, or to Meſſrs. GODDARD and LANGWORTHY, Printers in Baltimore.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

In the NAME of the COMMONWEALTH,

To All whom it may Concern.

CHARLES HELLSTEDT, having been recognized by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, as Conſul in the United States of America, from his Majeſty the King of Sweden, to reſide at Philadelphia; it is hereby declared, that the priviledges, pre-eminence, and authority belonging to ſuch character and quality, are due to him. In teſtimony whereof, PATRICK HENRY, Eſquire, our Governor, hath hereunto ſet his hand, and cauſed the ſeal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, at Richmond, this 12th day of March, 1785, and ninth of the Commonwealth. P. HENRY.

Atteſt,

A. BLAIR, C. C.

PRICES CURRENT, ALEXANDRIA.

TOBACCO 30 s. per Ct.	Continental Rum, 2 s. to 2/2 per Ditto.
Fine Flour, 30 s. per Barrel.	Molaſſes, 1/6 per Ditto.
Wheat, 6 s. per Buſhel.	Muſcovado Sugar, 38 s. to 45 s. per Ct.
Jamaica Spirits, 4/6 per Gallon.	Salt, 4 s. per Buſhel, by Retail.
Windward Rum, 3 s. to 3/3 per Ditto.	Corn, 3 s. per Buſhel. Exchange, 40.

FOR AMSTERDAM,

To ſail poſitively by the 1ſt of May, having Four-Fifths of her Cargo engaged,

THE Ship HOPE, T. BARNARD, Maſter, being American property and one of the firſt ſhips out of the continent for ſafety and ſailing.—For freight or paſſage apply to

JOSIAH WATSON.

Alexandria, March 29, 1785.

FOR LONDON,

THE Brig MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE, a new ſtrong built veſſel, has good accommodations for a few paſſengers, and will moſt aſſuredly ſail by the 15th of next month, as one half of her cargo is now along-ſide.—A few tons of Tobacco will be taken on freight at Thirty-Five Shillings, ſterling, per hogſhead, with liberty of conſignment.—For further particulars apply to Captain Benjamin Bradhurſt, on board ſaid Brig, or to WILLIAM LYLES and CO.

Alexandria, March 22, 1785.

Robert Adam,

HAS for ſale, old Jamaica ſpirits, Weſt-India rum, coffee, ſugar and cocoa.——Alſo a general aſſortment of DRY-GOODS, and QUEEN's-WARE, which he will ſell on very reaſonable terms, for caſh or country produce.—He has to let, on Ground-Rent for ever, Twenty-Nine LOTS under the bank, all made ground, between Water and Union ſtreets, and alſo on the eaſt ſide of Union-ſtreet, and thence running along Princeſs-ſtreet, all of which are very well calculated for trade, and the accommodation of tradeſmen, and very convenient to deep water, where veſſels of any burthen may load and unload.—The terms may be known by applying to ſaid Adam, Mr. John Lomax, or Mr. William Ward, where a plan of ſaid Lots may be ſeen.

Alexandria, March 30, 1785.

FOR SALE,

The following TRACTS of LAND lying in Waſhington County, and on Potomack River, viz.

THE Reſurvey on Sugar-Bottom, containing 360½ acres; the Reſurvey on Dogwood-Plains, 263½ acres; the Reſurvey on Walnut-Level, 255 acres; and the Reſurvey on Horſe-Lick, 302¼. Theſe Lands lay on the main road from Frederick-Town to Fort-Cumberland, about 70 miles from the former, and 14 miles only from Bath.———They are of the firſt quality, and will be ſold uncommonly cheap for ready-money. The price may be known by application to Doctor THOMAS of Frederick-Town, Mr. WILLIAM BAILEY of George-Town, or the Subſcriber. THOMAS H. HANSON.

Alexandria, March 28, 1785.

☞ THE Stages will begin to run as uſual on the fourth day of April next, viz. From Philadelphia to Baltimore in two days, from Baltimore to Alexandria in one day, from Alexandria to Frederickſburg in one day, and from Frederickſburg to Richmond in one day; from Richmond to the Southward they will run as uſual.—The Stages will ſtart from each poſt preciſely at four o'clock in the morning.—The ſtarting days from Alexandria will be Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays, and will arrive at Baltimore and Frederickſburg the ſame evenings. March 30, 1785.

Juſt arrived in the Brig Ann-Maria, and to be Sold on reaſonable Terms for Caſh, Flour, Wheat, or Indian-Corn, by

Richard Conway,

A Parcel of good BARBADOES RUM.—He has alſo for Sale, a few Pieces of Superfine Broadcloth, and good Sugar in Barrels.

Alexandria, March 30, 1785.

WHEREAS it hath been induſtriouſly propagated that I have quit keeping a public houſe, I beg leave to inform the public, that I have no ſuch intention, but on the contrary have lately furniſhed my houſe with the beſt liquors, &c. for the accommodation of gentlemen, and will kindly thank any who may pleaſe to favor me with their cuſtom.

THOMAS ROPER.

Leeſburg, March 26, 1785.

TO BE RENTED,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

THE Houſe and Store adjoining the gaol, where the Subſcriber now lives.——For the conveniency of a young man, the Store, Counting-room and Cellar will be rented ſeparately.—Apply to

ROBERT BRYCE.

Alexandria, March 31, 1785.

AN elegant CHARIOT with Harneſs, and a Pair of firm well-broke bay HORSES of full Size, to be Sold, either together or ſeparate, as may beſt accommodate the Purchaſer.—Tobacco or Caſh will be taken in Payment.

JOSIAH WATSON.

Alexandria, March 28, 1785.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, and has been ever ſince March, 1781, a Negro Man, named JACOB, about four or five and twenty years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, very ſtrait and well made, ſomewhat of an Indian colour, round-faced, with fine even white teeth; he is very chatty, affects to talk politely, and ſeems very ready, obliging and complaiſant.—Shortly after he went away he enliſted with Capt. Bradford, in Col. Voce's regiment of the Pennſylvania line, while laying at the Head of Elk, on their way to Virginia, and when in Virginia he played ſome prank for which he was confined, and afterwards made his eſcape.—He is a ſtrong active fellow, very expert at mowing, cradling, reaping, and all plantation buſineſs.—Whoever ſecures ſaid fellow ſo that the Subſcriber may get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all charges paid, by MARY DULANY.

Annapolis, Maryland, March 24, 1785.

THE Subſcriber, in expectation of a meeting of the Town Council, deferred certain propoſals to the citizens ſo long as to leave no room for their publication in this Week's Journal. They will be publiſhed ſoon, if neceſſary. In the mean time they may be ſeen at the Printing-Office, or in the hands of the public's moſt humble Servant,

CHARLES M'IVER.

Alexandria, March 31, 1785.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Benjamin Ogle, Eſq; of Berkely County, deceaſed, are once more deſired to come and pay off the balances, that the ſubſcriber may be enabled to pay the debts due from that eſtate. Thoſe who do not comply with this requeſt in one month from this date, may expect that ſuits will be immediately commenced againſt them, by

WILLIAM HARDAGE, Executor.

Shenandoah, March 24, 1785.

ALL that ſtand in arrears with the Subſcriber, ſtrictly deſired to ſettle the ſame in one mo[nth] quantity this date; and all that have any claims ag[ainſt] umſtance jamin Ogle, Eſq; or the Subſcriber, are [to] ner means bring them in, that they may be adjuſted a[t] more certain WILLIAM HA[RDAGE], where March 31, 1785. and the

MAGNOLI[O]

ly con-
fairly
STANDS at Mount V[ernon] moſt and covers mares for[the] here Pounds the ſeaſon.——C[orn] in paſturage may be had for m[ares] at Three Shillings per we[ek], and all poſſible care taken o[f] them, but will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or other accidents that may happen to them. Magnolio is five years old the firſt day of June next, a cheſnut colour, near ſixteen hands high, finely formed, and thought by all who have ſeen him to be perfect.—He was got by the Ranger Arabian, his dam by Othello ſon of Crab, her dam by Morton's Traveller, and her dam was Selima by the Godolphin Arabian.

LUND WASHINGTON.

March 21, 1785.

☞ If Mr. NATHANIEL GREENE, late of Rhode-Iſland, will apply to Meſſrs. GODDARD and LANGWORTHY, Printers in Baltimore, either in Perſon or by Letter, he may hear of ſomething greatly to his Advantage.

POETRY.

FRIENDSHIP: *An* ODE.

"LIKE the ſoft gladd'ning dawn of light,
Succeſſive to the gloom of night,
Is Friendſhip's ray ſerene;
When on the ſickly couch I lie,
No more my boſom heaves the ſigh,
Should Friendſhip cheer the ſcene.
'Tis Friendſhip gives the joy ſincere,
Delights to wipe the falling tear,
To ſoothe the aching breaſt;
Our griefs a ſocial ſolace find,
'Tis friendſhip heals the wounded mind,
It bleſſes, and is bleſt.
On life's deceitful ſtream we ſail,
Whene'er we meet a proſperous gale,
The flattering tribe attend;
On whom, ſhould adverſe blaſts ariſe,
Or threat'ning ſtorms portend the ſkies,
'Tis folly to depend.
Let us, Lyſander, ever be
Inviolate in amity,
Still let its tranſports glow;
How few, like you, poſſeſs a mind,
Where the ſoft virtues are combin'd,
That feel another's woe."

FOR HAMBURG,

THE Brig LIBERTY Captain JAMES NIXON, will ſail in three weeks, having all her cargo, except thirty hogſheads engaged, which ſhe will take on Freight.—Said Brig has good accommodations for Paſſengers, and will take three or four.—For terms apply to the Captain on board, at Captain Conway's wharf, or to JOHN MURRAY and CO. at their ſtore in Fairfax-ſtreet, where may be had very cheap, pickled codfiſh in barrels, Jamaica and Weſt-India rum, liver oil, chalk, an aſſortment of iron caſtings, ſpermaceti candles, a few thouſand feet of well ſeaſoned Albany boards clear of knots for inſide work.

Alexandria, March 15, 1785.

FOR LONDON,

The Brig FITZHUGH,

Captain JENKINS, lying at Boyd's-Hole, takes in Tobacco conſigned to Forreſt and Stoddert, London, at Seven Pounds, ſterling, per ton.—It is expected ſhe will be loaded by the laſt of March.

BENJAMIN STODDERT.

George-Town, March 8, 1785.

THE Subſcriber meaning to Practice the Law in the Superior Courts of this Commonwealth, will attend at Richmond during the enſuing General Court, and in the intervals of the Courts will receive and tranſact buſineſs at the Town of Frederickſburg.

JOHN F. MERCER.

Frederickſburg, March 15, 1785.

Brenton, Virginia, Prince-William County,
Jan. 8, 1785.

On Monday the 4th of April next, if fair, if not appeareth fair Day, will be offered for Sale, at Mr. Christianity, [illegible] M'Daniel's Tavern, in the Town of

may naturally
understand
subsist bet
community.

[illegible]s,

T 4000 acres of LAND, being part of noted tract of land, called and well known by the name of the Brenton-Tract; it lies and its T[illegible] miles from Dumfries, 30 or 35 from Alexfor their [illegible] and 28 from Frederickſburg.—At Dumfries for the [illegible]heſt navigation, there is always a good and govern[illegible] market for every kind of country produce, liar [illegible] the two laſt mentioned towns are the moſt of [illegible]ſiderable on the two rivers of Potomack and bu[illegible]appahannock.—This land produces very good ſ[illegible]obacco, wheat, corn, &c. is particularly well adapted to farming, being very level, can always be improved with little expence, and is remarked for its ſuperior excellence in producing wheat; there is on it ſome land which may be converted into good meadow land, and 12 or 14 good merchant mills within 30 miles, three of them as nigh as 8 miles.—The tobacco made on the land is eſteemed among the beſt carried to Dumfries, the beſt inſpection on Potomack.—The land will be laid off in lots of 1, 2 or 300 acres.—Three years credit will be given, provided the intereſt is regularly and punctually paid.—Bond carrying intereſt from the day of ſale, with approved and ſufficient ſecurity, will be required.—The land will be ſhewn by the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes.—Several blooded Nags will be ſold at the ſame time.

DANIEL CARROLL BRENT.

OBSCURITY,

Imported from England laſt Fall, by Meſſieurs Benjamin and John Crocket,

Stands this ſeaſon at Harmony-Hall, about 12 miles from Baltimore-Town, and three miles from Dr. Lyon's and Samuel Owing's Mills, and will begin to cover on the 25th of March next, at Six Guineas a Mare, and One Dollar to the Groom. He is a dark cheſtnut, 16 hands three inches high, well proportioned, and equal in figure to any horſe on the continent, was bred by Lord Milford, got by Col. O'Kelly's Eclipſe, his dam (which is own ſiſter to Croney) by Careleſs, his grand-dam by Cullen Arabian, his great grand-dam by North-Country Diamond, great great grand-dam by a ſon of Sir John Harper's Barb, and out of the Old Child Mare, who was the dam of Lord Tracy's Whimſey, and great great grand-dam of Careleſs. This Horſe was ſix years old laſt graſs; at four years old he won a match of 200 Guineas, and a £. 50 plate. Eclipſe, his ſire, was never beat, and is now the firſt ſtallion in England; Careleſs the ſire of his dam, won nine King's plates, and was never beat.

Paſturage will be provided for Mares, at Three Shillings per week, and good care taken of them, but will not be anſwerable for eſcapes, or other accidents.—To prevent trouble, it is requeſted the Money may be ſent with the Mares.

Feb. 24, 1785. JOHN FORMAN.

January 28, 1785.

ECLIPSE,

Imported laſt Summer,

STANDS this ſeaſon at Collington Meadows, in Prince-George's County Maryland, and will begin to cover on the 20th day of March next, at Six Guineas a mare, and One Dollar to the groom; his colour is a fine cheſnut with a ſmall blaze, and one white hind foot, full fifteen hands and a half high, great bone, and very handſome. Good paſturage for mares at 2/6 per week, but will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or other accidents. The money to be ſent with the mares.

RICHARD B. HALL.

London, February 26, 1784.

Eſteemed friend,

WE have procured you a horſe of the firſt running blood, as you deſired, and got by the celebrated Eclipſe. Encloſed is his pedegree, atteſted by Mr. Tatterſall, whoſe veracity may be depended on, and who is allowed to have the moſt extenſive knowledge of the turf of any man in this country.

OXLEY and HANCOCK.

Richard B. Hall.

THIS is to certify, that the cheſnut horſe I ſold Mr. Oxley was bred by the late Sir John Shelley, Bart. and was got by Eclipſe, out of Phœbe, full ſiſter to Apollo. Phœbe was got by Regulus, her dam by Cottingham, grand-dam by Snake, great grand-dam by the Bald Galloway, great great grand-dam by Lord Carliſle's Turk. Cottingham was got by Mr. Hartley's blind horſe, This horſe was five years old laſt graſs. Witneſs my hand this 16th of February, 1784.

RICHARD TATTERSALL.

N. B. The horſe won ſeveral plates and matches, &c. &c. R. T.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the Subſcribers ſome time in May laſt, a bay MARE, about fourteen hands and an half high, ſix years old, branded G R, though not eaſily diſcerned, with a ſtar in her forehead, a ſmall ſnip in her noſe, the right hind footlock white, has a number of grey hairs round the root of her tail, and is a natural trotter.——A bay horſe COLT, one year old, was loſt at the ſame time, and is ſuppoſed to have been taken off with her.——Whoever delivers the ſaid Mare and Colt to the Subſcribers, ſhall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for either.

RICHARD ARELL,
GEORGE MASON.

Alexandria, March 14, 1785.

DYER,

Hair Cutter and Dreſſer from London,

DRESSES ladies' and gentlemens' hair in the moſt elegant and approved manner.—He may be found at his lodgings at Mr. Storm's facing Mr. Biterman's, brewer, in Queen-ſtreet.

☞ He makes ladies' curls, dreſſing, plain and elaſtic cuſhions, and all kinds of falſe hair, in ſuch a manner as not to be eaſily diſcovered.

Alexandria, March 15, 1785.

Juſt received, and to be Sold on the moſt reaſonable Terms, at the Printing-Office,

A Variety of elegant PAPER-HANGINGS.

To be SOLD in Berkeley County,

TWO Thouſand Five Hundred acres of LAND, adjoining to the land I have given to my ſon, Mr. James Wormeley.—The goodneſs and fertility of this land are ſo well known, that any particular deſcription of its ſoil is unneceſſary.——It is convenient to merchant-mills, ſaw-mills, the market-town of Wincheſter, to churches, and meeting-houſes.—I ſhall be in Berkeley in May or the beginning of June.—In my abſence either my ſon, Mr. James Wormeley may be applied to, or Mr. Nicholas Roper who lives near the land, will ſhew it, and receive propoſals from thoſe who wiſh to become purchaſers.—It may be laid off in lots of two or three hundred acres, or more or leſs in quantity, or ſold in one body to ſuit the purchaſers.—Six months credit will be given for half the ſums, and twelve for the other half.—Intereſt from ſigning the bonds will be required in failure of payment at the time they ſhall become due.

RALPH WORMELEY.

Roſegill, March 3, 1785.

Found,

By Laz, a Slave belonging to M'Crea and Meaſe,

A Box, containing a Parcel of Leather INK-HOLDERS.—The Owner may have it again by applying at the Poſt-Office, proving Property, and paying the Charge of this Advertiſement.

Alexandria, March 15, 1785.

JOHN HUFF,

Poſt-Rider from Wincheſter to Alexandria.

RETURNS his thanks to the gentlemen who have encouraged him in his undertaking, and hopes his conduct and punctuality have been ſuch as merit future encouragement.——He makes no doubt they are ſenſible of the mutual advantages, which both towns, as well as the intervening places, have received, by a regular conveyance, and wiſhes to inform them that he purpoſes, with their patronage, to engage for another year.—Subſcriptions are taken in at Mr. M'Guire's tavern, Wincheſter; at Mr. Roper's tavern, Leeſburg; and at the Printing-Office, Alexandria.

FOR SALE,

A LOT of GROUND in Alexandria, ſituated on Fairfax-ſtreet, about 39 feet in front by 123 feet in depth, with the conveniency of a 10 feet alley.—On the Lot is a STORE with a counting room, a back ſhed, a good cellar, and alſo a ſtable. The whole at preſent occupied by Meſſrs. Hunter, Alliſon and Company.

Alſo a LOT of GROUND in Dumfries, near the landing, containing 122 feet in front by 108 feet in depth, on which is a brick houſe 54 feet by 28, a granary and bale-houſe each 30 by 18 (which may at a ſmall expence be converted into ſtores) and a good ſtable.——The whole will be ſold together or ſeparately as purchaſers may incline.

And to be Let on Ground-Rent for ever, a LOT in Alexandria, containing 44 feet on Fairfax-ſtreet, and 123 feet on Gibbon-Street.—For terms apply to

WILLIAM WILSON.

Alexandria, March 8, 1785.

RAN away from the Subſcriber living in Auguſta County, on the 18th of January laſt, an Iriſh Servant Man, named JEREMIAH FLANNERY, of a fair complexion, ſpeaks much on the brogue, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a little knock-kneed, ſtoops a little when he walks, ſlender made, has ſhort brown hair that juſt ties behind, and is a breeches-maker by trade: He had on and took with him a ſky-blue cloth coat, with long ſkirts and lappelled at the breaſt, a new felt hat, check ſhirt with ſome white patches on it, one white ditto, a pair of old buckſkin breeches, two pair of ſtockings, half-worn ſhoes, and a blackiſh hunting-ſhirt.—I expect he will change his name and clothes.—Whoever takes up ſaid Servant and delivers him to me, ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward, and reaſonable charges, if taken in this State, and if out of the State, TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, paid by

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

Feb. 7, 1785.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general, that after many years private and public practice in the hoſpitals in Europe and America, he has ſettled at Mr. John Short's, where he deſigns following his profeſſion, as Surgeon, Man-Midwife, &c.—Any family honoring him with their buſineſs, may dependon every attention being paid them, by their moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

J. APEDAILE.

Alexandria, March 12, 1785.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS and COMPANY, at their Printing-Office on *Fairfax-ſtreet*——by whom *Advertiſements, &c.* are thankfully received for this Paper,——and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.